

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS:
HOSPITAL SCHOOL, *Boston (City)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The Massachusetts Hospital School was established by the Commonwealth in order to give instruction and training to the crippled children of the State, who, although of normal intelligence and unimpaired senses, were unable, on account of physical disability, to attend public school or to receive proper instruction at home.

It was found that there were in this Commonwealth many such children, illiterate and without the benefit of education, encumbered at their homes and likely to be dependent all their lives, while if they could receive proper instruction and training they might become, in spite of their physical handicap, useful members of society. The number of these children was not determined with accuracy, but experience has proved that their number is not inconsiderable. It was decided that the school should be organized into primary and grammar grades and that the admission age should be between five and fifteen years. It was thought that the younger children suffering from tuberculous deformities, congenital deformities or paralyzes, needed to be taken away from their homes and congregated with other children suffering from similar disabilities, in order that they might cease to be self-pitying children. Experience has proved that the plan was a proper one and that congregated crippled children, in association with other children similarly afflicted, all trace of self-pity and that a desire to excel is naturally developed by their association with each other. It has also been found that later it is desirable that they should be associated with normal young men and women in order that they should be subject to the natural law of competition in the struggles for self-support.

Experience has also shown that it is neither wise nor in the end most efficient to seek specialization in education much before the later teens. It is of the highest importance that our young people should be furnished with every opportunity to develop self-reliance, to observe widely and honestly and to form habits of co-operation toward useful ends. It has been the purpose of the school to help our pupils in discovering their own abilities and in directing these powers toward the accomplishment of righteous living.

The best proof of the value in the training given by any school is found in the record of its graduates. The Massachusetts Hospital School Alumni Association, formed by its young organizers mainly for social purposes, now serves the school in the creation of a body, helpful through community of interest and ability to give facts on the economic situation. Our pupils have always fallen into the two broad general groups—those permanently crippled, a large number of these left in that condition by infantile paralysis, and those temporarily affected, usually by some form of tuberculosis of the bones. While mentality varies in these, it is of the greatest importance that all they have should be developed to the utmost. It is not enough that they should be given surgical or hospital treatment first, and then, after a protracted convalescent period, begin educational efforts. Mental training consistent with physical welfare should be kept up continuously. There is an optimum for acquiring each form of necessary knowledge and that once past later instruction is likely to be far less effective. Our most successful graduates were either gaining a knowledge of elementary and fundamental subjects at the same time that their physical recuperation was going on, or were keeping up with what they had already gained, instead of falling into habits of intellectual indolence. Their stay with us varied in time, but as our average admission age decreases it becomes more and more evident that our most valuable service is to treat our boys and girls so that they will fit back into the life of the community, with the least possible loss of time or economic value. The first class to graduate from our eighth grade went out in 1912. A large majority of the young men and women of our alumni body are self-supporting and valuable citizens. Among the older classes some have even been able to establish and maintain adequately homes of their own. Industry and commerce in one form or another claim most. Four are in business for themselves. We have four with the A.B. degree from Tufts, Harvard, Dartmouth and Wheaton, respectively, three of whom are studying for higher academic standing. We have many in high schools in different parts of the state and students in Boston University, Clark and the Normal Art School. A number of our girls are engaged in some form of stenographic work. Philanthropy claims two of our young men. One is an industrial secretary for a large charitable organization, handling for them a large pay-roll, and the other does clerical work in a Bureau for the Handicapped in a western state and is studying law evenings. One of our earlier graduates is now in the auditing department of the United States revenue service. Several are doing well in the printing trades. A young woman, a normal school graduate, is making a success as a teacher.

These cases are mentioned, not because their particular work is more worthy than any other honorable employment, but because they illustrate the results that may be expected to follow an intensive effort to assist a handicapped boy or girl in gaining, through mental compensation, powers to offset a physical disability.

When the institution was opened nineteen years ago, it would have been considered utter extravagance and an unwarranted waste of public money to invest a large sum for a schoolhouse for the education of crippled and deformed children. A limited equipment for educational advantages was then considered a wise and cautious procedure, but it has now become a well-recognized fact that the problem presented by most crippled children is primarily educational.

The original schoolrooms, which were never adequate, are now greatly overcrowded, and if the institution is to be maintained in a manner which will reflect credit upon the commonwealth, school facilities and equipment should be greatly enlarged and improved.

To meet the growing need for expansion from the four small schoolrooms now in use, the Trustees recommend a separate school building at an estimated cost not to exceed \$85,000.

Many important repairs which would involve slight alterations to the buildings in which classes are conducted have been delayed in the anticipation that the need for a separate school building would be recognized and made possible by a special appropriation.

It is with deep and profound sorrow that the Trustees record the death of Dr. Edward H. Bradford, who served as chairman of the board from the date of his appointment on January 14, 1905 until the day of his death on May 7, 1926. The influence of his life on his associates, in the field of orthopedic surgery, in the interest of crippled children and in the establishment of the Massachusetts Hospital School will never cease to be operative forces.

The superintendent's and treasurer's reports are hereunto annexed and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD
WALTER C. BAYLIES
ANDREW MARSHALL

GEORGE H. ELLIS
ROBERT SOUTTER

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I hereby submit my nineteenth annual report as superintendent of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending November 30, 1926.

Since the hospital facilities of the institution were enlarged to accommodate certain state minor wards, who are admitted for hospital care only and usually for very brief periods, there has been some misunderstanding concerning the status of such cases and many requests, especially from Canton and adjoining towns, have been made for the admission of other children, who are neither crippled nor deformed, but for whom hospital care is desired. The following explanation may be of value:

All children entering the institution are admitted to the hospital department for physical examination, the early detection of communicable diseases, for X-ray or other knowledge likely to be of diagnostic value and a guide to rational treatment and classification. Crippled and deformed children entered for special care and training as such are transferred to the school department as soon as practicable and may return for hospital care or be classified elsewhere in the institution as their condition demands, thereby having the advantages of both hospital and school departments.

Patients admitted for hospital care only, under the provisions of chapter 121 of the General Laws, are sometimes found to be eligible for classification as crippled and deformed children and are allowed to remain for both hospital and school advantages if their guardian wishes them to have the educational opportunities not obtainable for them in a public school. It would be obviously impractical and involve unjustifiable expense to attempt to separate the hospital and school into two separate and distinct administrative units, but in the presentation of the admission and discharge statistics for the year the status of patients entered by the Director of Child Guardianship, some of whom remain as school cases, is explained by the term hospital, as a distinction from those admitted as school cases primarily.

There are now 224 school and 81 hospital cases.

There were in the institution on December 1, 1925, 292 children, 72

hospital and 220 school cases, of whom there were 146 boys and 146 girls. There have been admitted 474 children, 403 hospital and 71 school cases, of whom 231 were boys and 243 were girls. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore 766. The maximum number at any one time was 314, the minimum 190, and the average for the year 281.27.

The discharges numbered 461, of whom 394 were from hospital care and 67 from the school, leaving in the institution at the end of the year 305 children, 81 in the hospital and 224 in the school department.

NATIVITY

statistics show that of the 403 children received primarily as hospital cases 329, or 81 plus per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 53, or 13 per cent, were born in other parts of the United States and that 9, or 2 per cent, were foreign born. One hundred and twenty-nine fathers and 173 mothers were American born against 122 fathers and 141 mothers who were foreign born. The birthplaces of 12 children, 152 fathers and 89 mothers were unknown. Of those entering the school, 58, or 82 plus per cent, were born in Massachusetts; 7, or 10 per cent, in other parts of the United States and 3, or 4 per cent, were foreign born. Twenty-eight fathers and 28 mothers were American born against 37 fathers and 35 mothers who were of foreign birth. The birthplaces of 2 children, 5 fathers and 7 mothers were unknown.

Comparing these statistics with those of last year we find that the school admissions numbered 20 more, the hospital cases 66 less, the discharges from the school 3 less, from the hospital 56 less, the total maximum at any one time 3 less, the minimum 13 less, while the total average for the year was 2.98 less. It is gratifying to note the admission of school cases increased by 39 per cent.

The average admission age to the hospital was 9 years, 6 months and 17 days, and to the school 11 years, 2 months and 13 days, while the average age on discharge from the hospital was 9 years, 9 months and 17 days and from the school 12 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The diagnoses as given in the following table represent the diseases for which children were admitted and should be regarded as provisional, although they were in most instances confirmed by our examiners.

DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION

Hospital Department

	Boys	Girls
Adenoids, enlarged	3	1
Appendicitis, acute	1	4
Appendicitis, chronic	1	7
Arthritis, acute	—	3
Asthma	—	1
Brain abscess; otitis media, chronic	—	1
Cellulitis of right hand and wrist	1	—
Cervical adenitis	3	2
Circumcision	7	—
Circumcision; dentistry	1	—
Circumcision; scrotal hernia; Wassermann test	1	—
Club feet	—	1
Congenital dislocation of hips; dentistry	—	1
Congenital syphilis	2	3
Contracted toe; result of burn	—	1
Cystitis	—	1
Deviated septum	2	1
Eczema	1	4
Eczema; dentistry	—	2

	Boys	Girls
Endocarditis; dentistry	—	1
Enteritis	1	—
Enuresis	—	1
Epispadias	1	—
Exuberant granulations	2	—
Fracture of left arm at elbow	1	—
Fracture of right tibia	1	—
Furunculosis	1	—
Impacted cuspid	—	1
Impetigo	13	16
Impetigo; dentistry	—	1
Impetigo; phimosis; adenoids	1	—
Impetigo; pediculosis	1	—
Influenza	—	2
Inguinal hernia	4	—
Malnutrition	—	1
Medical observation	2	—
Nasal polyp; sinusitis	—	1
Neurasthenia	1	—
Observation for appendicitis	—	1
Observation for enteritis, acute	—	1
Observation for fracture of skull	1	—
Observation for nephritis and endocarditis	1	—
Observation for nephritis	1	—
Observation for torticollis	1	—
Observation for varicose veins	1	—
Otitis media, chronic	2	1
Otitis media, pediculosis	1	—
Postural defects	—	1
Prolapse of rectum	—	1
Psoriasis	—	1
Pyelitis, acute	—	1
Rickets	2	1
Rickets; kyphosis	1	—
Scabies	16	24
Scabies; dentistry	1	2
Scabies and impetigo	1	—
Seborrhea; otitis media, chronic	—	1
Scoliosis; dislocation of left elbow; burn on lip	—	1
Spastic paralysis	2	1
Surgical observation	1	1
Tinea circinata	3	1
Tonsillar remains	—	1
Tonsils, enlarged	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged	74	89
Tonsillitis, acute	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; arthritis, multiple; cervical adenitis	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; arthritis, multiple; endocarditis	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; cervical adenitis	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; circumcision	2	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; circumcision; dentistry	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; congenital syphilis	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; dentistry	7	6
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; eczema, chronic	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; favus; circumcision	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; impetigo	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; inguinal hernia	1	—

	Boys	Girls
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; observation for appendicitis and ovaritis	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; observation for physical condition	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; otitis media, chronic; dentistry	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; otitis media, chronic; impetigo	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; rickets	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; rickets; dentistry	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; scabies	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; scabies; dentistry	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; vaccination	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; Wassermann test	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, enlarged; vaginitis; dentistry	—	1
Tuberculous disease of spine	2	—
Tuberculous disease of knee	—	1
Uterine hemorrhage	—	1
Vaginitis	—	12
	188	215

School Department

Amputation of leg	1	2
Arthritis, chronic infectious	—	1
Arthritis, multiple	—	2
Congenital malformation of hands and feet	—	1
Congenital deformities of feet, hips and fingers	—	1
Club feet	—	1
Flat feet	1	—
Fracture of femur	1	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—
Infantile paralysis	15	4
Neurosis	—	1
Old epiphysitis of hip	1	—
Osteomyelitis	8	2
Paralysis, result of injury to cerebellar tracts	1	—
Paralysis, result of injury at birth	—	1
Progressive muscular dystrophy	1	—
Rickets	1	1
Scoliosis	1	—
Spastic paralysis	1	3
Spina bifida; right club foot; trophic ulcer anterior arch of right foot	—	1
Tuberculous disease of hip	4	1
Tuberculous disease of knee	1	—
Tuberculous disease of knee and wrist	—	1
Tuberculous disease of spine	4	5
	42	28

THE HOSPITAL

service has been maintained with a short medical staff throughout the greater portion of the year, yet there has been no perceptible lowering of standards either in the character of the service performed or in the results accomplished. This happy condition is unquestionably due to the hearty co-operation between physicians and nurses, familiar by long experience with every detail of the work, who have cheerfully rendered much voluntary service.

Two hundred and twenty-three surgical operations have been performed as follows: Removal of tonsils and adenoids, 187; lengthening of tendo achillis and hamstrings, 1; lengthening of hamstring tendons, 1; sequestrectomy, 1; correction of club foot, 2; circumcision, 10; removal of nasal polyp, 1; herniotomy, 7; osteotomy for bow legs, 2; appendectomy, 7; lengthening of tendo achillis with correction of marked flexion, 1; deviated septum, 2; correction of congenital torticollis, 1.

Contagious diseases have been recorded as follows: Measles, 1 case; mumps, 1 case; scarlet-fever, 2 cases; chicken-pox, 14 cases; and whooping-cough, 12 cases.

During the year there have been but five deaths, the causes being: Brain tumor (glioma of the pons), one case; bronchopneumonia and poliomyelitis, one case; valvular disease of the heart with extensive paralysis of arms, legs, and chest, from infantile paralysis, one case; tuberculous disease of hip and spine and amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys, one case; brain abscess, result of chronic otitis media, one case.

The dentist who formerly made six visits every week has had such a rapidly increasing private practice that he has been able to make but 129 visits during the year and now feels compelled to give up our work altogether as soon as a promising full time successor can be found. His report for the year shows 512 amalgam fillings; 44 cement fillings; 30 synthetic fillings; 38 gutta percha fillings; 114 extractions; 183 prophylactic treatments; 7 root canal treatments; 1 crown; 1 bridge.

THE SCHOOL

has been developed and improved in many respects; the children as a class are not only found to be more promising but they have been more carefully graded and the several groups better co-ordinated than ever before.

Educational courses must of necessity continue to be made to suit the physical condition. Children temporarily crippled who may not be able to attend public school for several years may retain, after recovery from this crippling affection, a physical strength enabling them to get about actively although deformed to a degree. Those who always remain crippled through some form of permanent paralysis or irremediable defects present another problem. This classification does not, however, necessitate any change in the primary and grammar education which is fundamental. Training in the manual arts is also given to an elementary degree as it has been found inadvisable to begin to specialize before the age of fifteen at the earliest, in the education either of the permanently or temporarily affected cripples. Crippled children, like other children, vary in their degrees of intelligence and it is, of course, a waste and an injury to attempt to give a dull crippled child the education that is suitable for a child of higher intelligence.

Education of a crippled child is not charity any more than is the education of a normal child, if training a cripple to help himself leads to citizenship and away from a life of dependency.

Relief from the crowded and poorly equipped class rooms has become a very urgent need. We have long since passed the test of actual experience for which the present class rooms were originally provided and I must earnestly recommend your request for an appropriation for a school-house at an estimated cost of not more than \$85,000.

REPORT ON TEACHING AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

To the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

As our average admission age decreases, the lower classes tend to fill to disproportionate size. It is highly desirable that this should be so because after the onset of disease upon a child has taken place, the earlier he comes under treatment the better. Orthopedic attention combined with educational work enough to prevent loss of the best years for instruction,

will in recoverable or improvable cases, return the majority of such children to the community before the expiration of the common school period. It is therefore of the utmost importance that our teaching force be sufficiently large to keep the intermediate children working on time schedules that we have by experiment found to be the minimum required. This year we have been forced to put grades four, five, and the lower division of the first, on two-thirds time. The number in our graduating classes does not vary widely from year to year. There are always children permanently crippled mainly by infantile paralysis, who find it advantageous to remain with us through the growing years getting their common school studies with us, and going on to higher education after that period. It becomes increasingly evident that probably our greatest service will be to keep children under treatment abreast of their brothers and sisters in other schools, rather than to emphasize developing a vocational trade school for young adults. Both duties are here for us to perform, but the former seems to be growing in relative importance.

In the kindergarten, we are continuing the plan of detailing one or two of the older girls to assist the teacher daily. The arrangement proved successful last year, and this year several of the girls have shown much interest in their young charges. Eleven have been found valuable. The organization of the kindergarten group for individual observation of the children, with much time given to free play, continues to prove worth while in accustoming our little children to happy social relations.

In the eighth grade, an extension of class organization and class committees has led to an interesting scheme of student participation. This is now operating successfully in its second year. Under plans worked out by the Head Teacher, various members of the class volunteer in weekly shifts to be responsible for much of the routine class work, to conduct some recitations, and even to help in the reading and marking of papers. A working loose-leaf plan book is kept, careful conferences between the teacher and various volunteers are held at frequent intervals, and the teacher can turn attention from disciplinary details to stimulating observation and assistance. That it requires much time from the teacher as supervisor and director is true, but the decided gain to the class in earnestness, dignity, and sense of responsibility, is worth all it costs. It is healthful for boys and girls in the early adolescence to be awakened in some such way to an appreciation of the duties of maturity, and guided to make a beginning in self-government.

Of the 1926 graduates, nine have left the school to continue their studies elsewhere. One of these, a boy who became, while here, much interested in poultry, is taking an agricultural course in the high school of a Boston suburb. A graduate from the industrial course is working as a teamster. Several who are still at the school find various employment. One has received his license as a chauffeur, and helps about the garage. Another is at work in the printing shop with the promise of work in that line at home, and another is relief operator at the telephone switchboard.

Field work now carried on among those who have been at the school, keeps our work in touch with economic conditions in the state. One of our most intelligent graduates remarked lately that the problem of educating the crippled child for self-support is not so much a question of training him as of educating the public to give him a chance to demonstrate the value of his services. This we are constantly trying to do. Our diploma is now recognized without argument as admitting to the public high schools of the state. Every conspicuous success of one of our graduates makes the community so much more ready to do its part in adjustment, the giving of suitable economic opportunity.

Changing conditions in industry call for corresponding change in our training or advice here. We should endeavor as far as possible to forecast such situations and turn our energies into the most profitable direction.

Without stating it as a matter of definite statistical information, it

would appear that the boys heavily handicapped by infantile paralysis, have as a rule done better in industry than our girls in such condition. Whether this is due to superior physical vigor, or to social conventions still governing woman's work, is matter for further consideration. It at any rate indicates the necessity of training this class of pupil to overcome the physical handicap by the utmost use of his mental powers.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH PARK, *Supervisor of Teaching and Community Service.*

There is general interest in the progress of the pupils

DISCHARGED

from the school, not only on the part of families who had lost hope for the future of some crippled child, but public opinion generally, has undergone a change of attitude toward the cripple, since the school was established and especially since the world war. This awakened interest has undoubtedly been brought about by the influence of our alumni and others trained at the school, as well as by the disabled soldiers.

This is well illustrated by the permanency with which our pupils are holding useful places in the community, by the consideration shown our graduates who seek entrance to higher institutions of learning and especially by the Rotary Anns of Quincy who became so much interested in one of our boys that they have arranged to finance him through college.

It is not to be understood that all who leave the school are qualified for success. There are bound to be disappointments as there are from any school. Some children are taken against advice by dissatisfied or unappreciative parents who may anticipate better opportunities elsewhere or object to being the recipients of public aid when they cannot afford to pay for the support of a child away from home. Some pupils are found to be mentally unpromising or destined to progressive physical decline and are discharged and others are not returned from visits for various reasons, such as reluctance of parents to be separated from their children, or a child's preference for home, and occasionally they are taken to care for the baby so that mother may earn money in the mill. Fortunately these cases are comparatively uncommon and the advantages the institution has to offer are very generally appreciated. Certainly there appears to be no justification for commitment by the court as is advocated in some states. An institution for the education of crippled children should have the confidence of the community so that admissions may be upon a voluntary basis and court procedure unnecessary.

The following is found in the record of those who were discharged from the school during the year: Thirty-three, or 47 per cent, are continuing their education. Included in this number are 17 graduates, 16 of whom have entered high schools and one boy who had special preparation went directly to college. Sixteen were able to leave before graduation and are now attending public schools; 8 failed to return from visit; 5 were found to be mentally unpromising; 4 were taken against advice; 3 were capable of self-support and not promising for higher education; 3 have left the State; 2 have been assisting at home and are soon to return; 1 was not in need of special care and training as a cripple; 1 left to seek treatment elsewhere and not obtaining relief is now applying for readmission; 1 was discharged to undergo operation, which we felt to be unjustifiable; one was to undergo surgical operation nearer home; 1 child was homesick and 5 children died.

It would be difficult to itemize the number of

REPAIRS

of one kind and another, which occupy the time of carpenters, painters and mechanics, in routine work, but special mention may be made of some of the more important items. The boys' cottage, nurses' home, industrial building, east dormitory and water tower were each given two coats of

lead and oil paint. Two of the horizontal tubular steam boilers were retubed, the appropriation for repairs being insufficient for the retubing of the third boiler. The north side of the east dormitory roof was re-shingled and minor repairs were made to the tar and gravel roofs of other buildings. A new ceiling was laid in one corridor of the administration building and the cement curb at the front entrance was extended to increase the automobile parking space.

Emergency repairs to one electric generator and for lightning damage to the deep well pump so reduced the sum available for ordinary repairs that some important work has been delayed in consequence. The resignation of the head carpenter after ten years of most valuable service was also a temporary handicap.

THE FARM

is a necessary adjunct to the institution, not only for the freshness of the milk, eggs and vegetables it supplies, but also for the labor of men and teams for other institution work. Neither the products of the farm nor the labor of men and teams can be purchased at the prices upon which profit and loss are computed. The total estimate in this department, however, shows a profit for the year of \$4,826.18. More land should be cleared each year for pasturage and improvement of the property, but pretentious farming doubtless should never be undertaken in competition with other institutions having the advantages of patient labor and more productive soil. One hundred and eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine quarts of milk were produced at an estimated cost of .087 and the hennery shows an estimated profit of \$2,002.23 with 4,447 dozen eggs and 3,772 pounds of poultry for food. Other produce shows an estimated slight loss on the following: Asparagus, 443 pounds; beans, string, 761 pounds; beans, shell, 395 pounds; beets, 4,535½ pounds; beet greens, 135 pounds; cabbage, 5,124 pounds; carrots, 9,338 pounds; cauliflower, 557 pounds; celery, 1,389 pounds; corn, sweet, 4,861 pounds; cucumbers, 2,670 pounds; egg plant, 210 pounds; endive, 5 pounds; mangel-wurzel, 14,125 pounds; lettuce, 278 pounds; onions, 5,979 pounds; parsnips, 1,156 pounds; parsley, 1 pound; peas, green, 382½ pounds; peppers, green, 185½ pounds; pumpkins, 762 pounds; radish, 10½ pounds; rhubarb, 634 pounds; spinach, 193 pounds; squash, summer, 777½ pounds; squash, winter, 707 pounds; tomatoes, 5,301 pounds; turnips, 4,680 pounds; potatoes, 256 bushels; beef, 2,383 pounds; pork, 9,582 pounds; ensilage, 143½ tons.

THE STANDARD OF SERVICE

of both the officials and employees has been in general satisfactory both in quality and tenure. With a quota of 116 persons, we have had an average for the year of 104.8, with a rotation of 2.077. The greatest instability has been in the domestic service and is an indication that less care is exercised in the selection of such help than is thought necessary in other employment, or, as seems more probable, the most efficient domestics are able to command higher wages elsewhere. Of the 108 persons now enrolled, 13.89 have been in the service 10 years or more; 13, 5 years or more; 9, 3 years or more; 6, 2 years or more; 20, 1 year or more, making a total of 63, or 58.33, who have been in the service more than 1 year and 45, or 41.67, who have been employed 1 year or less.

Dr. Esther Tuttle resigned as assistant physician in January to accept an appointment in a New York hospital and a promising successor has not yet been found. Lillian N. Brall, R.N., completed a creditable service as supervisory nurse in September to be married and Alexia M. Dunbar, R.N., a graduate of the Boston Children's Hospital, was appointed as her successor. There were no other changes in the official family during the year.

Total expenditures for the year amounted to \$169,023.52, which sum

divided by 281.27, the daily average number of patients, gives a weekly per capita cost of \$11.50. By deducting receipts for the year amounting to \$68,514.08 and again dividing by the daily average number of patients the net weekly cost to the state is found to be \$6.83.

The institution always has been well supported by the State, but there still remains in the Commonwealth a

NEED FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION

of many crippled children whose parents have not means sufficient to give them a high school or college education and yet these children, owing to physical disability, need to have their special senses or their brains developed to a higher degree than ordinary children do to become self-supporting. These children in some cases also need special home care to a varying degree and if they attend classes where other children are taught, the question of transportation or board is to be considered. In each of the classes to be graduated from this school, there are perhaps two or three who deserve high school or advanced special training and instruction. This is not, as a rule, provided here, partly because it is thought that children much above the age of fifteen years develop better if they associate more with adults. The institution has already received some funds which will aid in arranging this advanced instruction. The Department of Education is also able to co-operate in some instances, but where the cost of board or special care is needed it is not thought that the commonwealth should be charged for the needs of a few individual cases. The records of the alumni association give ample evidence of the logic of aid given in this direction and it is thought that a few scholarships, founded for the use of graduates of this school, will be of such unusual and valuable service as to deserve the consideration of those charitably disposed.

Loyalty and faithfulness in the performance of regular duty is to be expected, but many of my associates have shown an enthusiasm as volunteers for special work for the good of the service. Such assistance I wish to acknowledge in grateful appreciation.

In conclusion I desire to refer to the irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of Dr. Edward H. Bradford and express for my colleagues our sense of the value of his work and the lessons of his life. He was largely instrumental in founding the institution and it was a very special privilege as superintendent to apply the methods which he introduced and to be directed by the influence which he exercised as our councillor and friend. During all the period of my acquaintance with Dr. Bradford, I have never known an unkind suggestion to be made to his associates or of them. His last official visit was made but a few days before his death, when, with the full vigor of a masterful intellect and the kindly impulses of a warm and generous heart, he demonstrated to a group of assembled physicians, nurses and teachers, principles of treatment for the relief of several of our most helpless children. No case was too hopeless and none too desperate to elicit his eager sympathy and resourceful skill. His achievement for the commonwealth and for the emancipation of crippled children everywhere is a perpetual bequest.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E FISH, *Superintendent.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission.

Feeble-minded and epileptic children will not be received.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Automobile bus connects with two trains at Canton Junction station on Saturdays and Sundays.

Postoffice address: Canton, Mass.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

Nativity and Parentage of Children Admitted

Birthplace	Patient	Father	Mother
Massachusetts	387	90	134
Other New England States	51	42	40
Other States	9	25	27
Total native	447	157	201
Other countries:			
Armenia	—	1	1
Austria	—	6	6
Azores	—	1	1
Bermuda	—	1	—
British West Indies	—	4	—
Cape Verde Islands	—	2	1
Canada	5	19	29
England	—	9	2
Finland	—	4	5
Germany	—	—	1
Greece	—	2	1
Holland	—	—	1
Hungary	—	—	2
Ireland	—	8	25
Italy	3	39	34
Lithuania	—	6	5
Newfoundland	—	2	1
Norway	—	1	—
Poland	1	16	21
Portugal	1	7	11
Porto Rico	—	1	—
Russia	2	15	19
Scotland	—	5	2
Sweden	—	3	2
Syria	—	6	5
Turkey	—	1	1
Total foreign	12	159	176
Unknown	14	157	96
	473	473	473

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926:—

Receipts

<i>Income</i>	
Board of inmates	\$67,672.57
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	55.10
Sales	570.28
Interest on bank balances	161.83
Interest on board accounts	54.40
Wages uncalled for	14.80
Refunds, account of previous years	19.23

Refunds, account of current year	814.77	
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth		\$69,362.91
Advance Fund		\$10,500.00
Maintenance appropriation		91,425.86
Total		\$171,288.84

Payments

To Treasury of the Commonwealth	\$68,514.18
Maintenance appropriation	91,425.86
Advance Fund	10,500.00
Wages uncalled for	14.80
Refunds, account of previous years	19.23
Refunds, account of current year	814.77
Total	\$171,288.84

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation current year	\$178,551.24
Expenses as analyzed below	169,023.52
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$9,527.72

Total Receipts and Payments are in agreement with Comptroller's books of accounts.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, *Comptroller*.

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$90,023.14
Food	24,503.81
Medical and General Care	6,948.75
Farm	12,236.93
Heat, Light and Power	13,566.15
Garage, Stable and Grounds	1,894.76
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	2,769.95
Religious Instruction	1,550.00
Clothing and Materials	3,329.97
Furnishings and Household Supplies	5,465.53
Repairs—Ordinary	4,545.84
Repairs and Renewals	2,188.69
Total expenses for maintenance	\$169,023.52

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance November 30, 1925				\$4,873.83
Expended during year (see statement below)			\$2,073.53	
Reverting to State Treasury			2,369.02	
				4,442.55
Balance November 30, 1926, carried to next year				\$431.28
	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Purchase of Land	225-1920	\$15,000.00	\$14,568.72	\$431.28
Furnishing Nurses' Home	126-1924	1,000.00	988.06	11.94
Fire Pump	126-1924	3,650.00	3,592.92	57.08
Brass Piping	126-1924	2,300.00		2,300.00
		\$21,950.00	\$19,149.70	\$2,800.30
Reverting to State Treasury				2,369.02
				\$431.28

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 281.27

Total cost for maintenance \$169,023.52

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.50

Receipts from sales \$570.28

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0389

All other institution receipts \$67,943.90

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$4.63

Net weekly per capita \$6.83

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, *Treasurer*.

VALUATION
November 30, 1926
Real Estate

Buildings	\$547,834.59
Land	34,632.32
	<hr/>
	\$582,466.91

Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$14.77
Food	5,557.51
Clothing and material	6,001.61
Furnishings and household supplies	47,872.56
Medical and general care	10,553.97
Heat, light and power	2,591.83
Farm	16,907.33
Garage, stable and grounds	7,728.49
Repairs, ordinary	5,687.83
	<hr/>
	\$102,915.90
Total	<hr/>
	\$685,382.81

